

THE VALLEY TANTAN.

THOMAS ADAMS, Editor.

VOLUME 1.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1859.

EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 41.

A Mistake Corrected.

"The Star of Empire Westward takes its way," said Bishop Berkley: since the Bishop's day four scores of years, in waves of surging rhyme, swell the world's wake, and mark the Sea of Time: While kings have perished in the changing tide, And thrones, like sea-weeds, strewn the ocean-side: Still floats a banner from the blue unfurled—The Stars of Empire crown the Western world! Our very skies this regal right attest, Born in the purple, hail, O kingly west!

Yet, music now, methinks instead of star, The good old Bishop should have written car; For lo! the car still westward takes its way, Outstrips the wind, and dares a race with day, And not long hence, perhaps a train shall run—Start moments late, and overtake the sun! Snow, close linked by tie, and chain and band, The night and morning journey, hand in hand; And, sweeping nearer with their trailing fold, The skirts of evening brush the gates of gold.

The woven wonder of a weaver's dream, Ashuthe thrown across the world by steam; From eastern looms the flying beam is sped; In woods the prairies with an iron thread, And deftly spun, among the flowers, be-hold A cloth of iron—and not a "cloth of gold."

The Car of Empire Westward takes its way, The God of Steam pursues the God of Day; The prairies tremble with his clanging tread, And shuddered forests start aside in dread, Still Westward, Westward—Mississippi's tide In vain essays to stop the mighty stride—He clears the rushing waters with a bound, Far on the plains his dancing plumes are found, On, on! he breasts the dark Missouri's grave.

Here, in this valley, where the cedar's plume In green remembrance keeps the red man's tomb, Alone, of erst, the Indian lover strayed, And breathed his passion to the dusky maid; The listening stars heard but the lovers' sigh, The low confession and the soft reply; How strangely changed: within the valley hurld A bomb comes bursting from the outer world; The clang of iron, the maddened shriek of steam, Usurp the sway that silence held supreme; And echo starts in wonder from her cave, To find a life above her sister's grave.

The Iron Horse! he stands before our sight, Unharnessed, yet free—rejoicing in his might; As name floats far in scorn, and pride, and wrath, What cares he for Lyons "in the path?" With ribs of brass, each sinew tripple steel—Earth's bosom groans beneath his iron heel; His breath of fire, his heart of throbbing flame, Each pulsing vein can Jove's own lineage claim: What, yoke-the Gods! unbend him from the cars, To join his brother planet—flaming Mars! And now A TOAST.

A churl is he indeed, Who shirks his bumper to our fiery steed—No Iron Horse! when bolts would block the way Of Progress, may we give a ringing neigh.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Our South American dates are to the first of June from Chile, and to the 12th from Peru.

CHILE.—The revolution is entirely at an end. Copiapo is in the hands of the Government, and the last of the insurgents, about 500 or 600 strong, crossed the Andes and reached San Juan, where they laid down their arms before the authorities of the State.

A number of political prisoners have been tried by courts martial and sentenced to death, but in all cases the Government has commuted the punishment to imprisonment or banishment from the country. In consequence of the pacification of the country, business has materially improved, and in Valparaiso considerable activity existed. The northern and southern markets, long closed, are again opened, and buyers are occupied in supplying the stock of goods they have so long been deprived of.

A treaty of commercial reciprocity between Belgium and Chile has been published.

PERU.—From Peru we again have accounts of a revolution. Col. Leballos, with 2,000 men, has pronounced against the Government at Cuzco, and it is reported that Cuchibamba and Gallima had followed the example. Castillo, Echenique and Ureta are reported at the head of the revolution. Meanwhile President Castilla endeavors to make it appear that the Government, is perfectly safe, in his address to the Senate and House of Representatives.

RIVER PLATTE PROVINCES.—The long pending difficulties between Gen. Urquiza, President of the Confederation, and the Government of Buenos Ayres, seem likely to result in a war. Urquiza reckons on the support of Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and is determined to compel Buenos Ayres to join the Confederation.

BOLIVIA.—This Republic is progressing in her new career of political consolidation.

In Cobiha a new pier is about being constructed, probably of iron. The contractors are American citizens, as usual among the foremost in industrial enterprises. A project is on foot to open the southwestern provinces, along the branches of the Parana and Paraguay, to foreign immigration, on the most liberal terms. Altogether, the country is decidedly going ahead.

GUAYAQUIL.—The latest dates are to the 15th June.

The revolution which broke out in Ecuador, proclaiming Garcia Morena as Supreme Chief, appears to have assumed colossal dimensions. Gen. Robles and Urbana have left Guayaquil for the interior to put down insurgents. Prior to reaching Arobato, a strong force from Riobamba attacked the Government division. The battalion "Reserva" and the squadron "La Muerte," belonging to the latter, went over to the revolutionary party, and in the encounter took part against the few who remained with Robles. In this engagement Col. Bobles, Commander C. Mupurano, and a chief called "El Mulato," were killed.

The Peruvian fleet continues to blockade the port of Guayaquil, and it is said that they are assisting the revolutionists with arms, money, etc.

SINGULAR MARINE DISASTER.—The Panama Star and Herald says: Our Paipa correspondent, under date of June 11th, writes: "Whaling bark William Lee, W. E. Slocum, master, of Newport, Rhode Island, put in here for repairs on the 5th instant, having been twice run into by a sword fish—the first time in January, on the starboard bow, about two feet under water; put into Tacoma and repaired damage; and, when ten days out, on the 7th of May, in lat. 1.35 N., lon. 83.9 W., on going into the fore-hold, found about five feet water; bore to, and sent some Kanakas over the side, who discovered the place about seven feet under water. Both pumps were kept constantly at work till six o'clock; broke out the fore-hold, cut away the ceiling and discovered the leak; drove in plugs and partially succeeded in stopping it with blankets and the cotton out of comforters; pumped about two hundred strokes every hour till her arrival here, when she was hauled ashore in a mud, and the damage repaired. The sword of the fish penetrated about eight inches through copper and sheathing oak plank and ceiling."

PANAMA.—Our dates from Panama are to the 30th of June.

Our city, says the Star and Herald, continues healthy and the weather generally favorable. Two smart shocks of earthquakes were experienced on the night of the 27th, but no damage was done. The United States sloops-of-war Vandalia and St. Marys are the only vessels of war in port.

We learn from the Panama Star and Herald that the United States steam frigates Merrimac and Saranac; the British frigates Ganges and the French steamer Megere were at Callao on the 12th of June. A medical survey had been held on Flag Officer Long, of the United States Navy; he had been condemned, and will return home immediately. Commodore Long will probably come up to the Saranac to Panama.

H. B. M.'s frigate Ganges has been ordered home. Admiral Baynes will change his flag to one of the British steamships now at Vancouver Island.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM WILLIAMS FOR KILLING CAPTAIN JUNIUS OTIS.—On Tuesday last, says the Star and Herald, the trial of William Williams, alias Teal, for killing Captain Junius Otis, on board the railroad train, on the 10th of June, took place in the sala of the Cabildo, before Senor Coreoso, the criminal Judge. The facts of the case are still fresh in our reader's memory: Williams, who was in liquor, was conducting himself in a rowdy manner towards some natives; the deceased remonstrated with him, words and blows were exchanged, and Williams drew his knife, inflicting a wound on Otis, of which he died in a few minutes.

Williams, who appeared dejected, presented a written document in which he stated that previous to the event he had been drinking freely, that he did not know the deceased, and was not aware that he had killed him, and was conscious of nothing until he found himself in jail.

The counsel for the prisoner regretted that no lawyer could be found to take up his (the prisoner's) case, and that the duty devolved upon one who was not a professional lawyer.

The jury, after a long consultation, found a verdict in accordance with the charge of the prosecuting attorney, namely: "Guilty of violent homicide in the first degree." This would subject the prisoner to from four to ten years in the chain gang.

It was rumored that the prisoner would appeal to the national authorities against the legality of the tribunal before which he was tried.

M. FELIX BELLY'S NEW TOWN.—A letter written from Nicaragua to Paris states that M. Felix Belly has obtained the complete ratification of his grant of lands, and on the 29th of March ground was broken with great ceremony for the digging of the interoceanic canal. He has decided to build a town on the site of Fort San Carlos; the streets are already traced out and houses in course of construction.

No doubt, says the Star and Herald, many readers of the foregoing paragraph in Europe will place implicit faith in the above statement. We can assure them, however, that both the ceremony and the town building are as great humbugs as every thing else connected with Monsieur Belly and his canal scheme, as they will find out before long if they happen to have invested capital in the stock.

CHANGE OF GOVERNOR.—Obaldia resigns the office of Governor of the State of Panama, says the Star and Herald, owing, as he asserts, to ill health; the Vice Governor and Superintending Engineer, the Prefect, Francisco Jimenez, consequently falls heir to the vacant seat. This change throws the Liberals, who elected Obaldia to office, out of power.

Items by California Mail.

RATTLESNAKE DICK.—The Placer Herald thus refers to the death of this desperado, which has been mentioned in the Union:

He was found lying on a "machere" on a pile of brush—a saddle blanket partly covering him. He had a pair of kid gloves, in the right of which was a slip of paper, on which was scrawled with a pencil the following: "Rattlesnake Dick dies, but never surrenders, as all true Britons do."

On the reverse side of the same paper was written: "If J. Boggs is dead I am satisfied."

There was also found upon the person of Dick another letter; as we perused it, it sent a thrill of sorrow to our very heart, to think that such a being could be allied to the Christian lady who penned it.

SWEET HOME, March 14th, 1859.

MY DEAR, DEAR BROTHER: I can scarcely believe, or rather realize, that I am again indulging in the privilege of addressing you with the hope of being heard or understood. And tremblingly I ask that you, my much loved brother, the guide of my infant joys, the long lost friend of my childhood, will allow a renewed correspondence to open between you and your good old home. Oh! how our hearts have ached for a word from your own pen. Years have passed away since your last letter reached us—years that now seem to be lifetimes. I have grieved, but never despaired—for I have prayed the Father that he would restore you to the paths of rectitude; but if He has not already, you will say, Ah, me! He will never save me! But I say faithfully, He will. Oh, brother, will you not be saved? God sees your heart while you read these words. He knows if there is a secret wish there to be a better man: if there be but the bud of a resolution He knows—hear Him say: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and all things shall be added thereto." Jesus will raise your head and make you a new man. Go to Him, Oh! my brother.

Will you not write a few words to your own home? It may indeed be a bitter task, but may it not prove a blessing? Do try to overcome every obstacle; look down deep into your heart and see if there is not a wish to remember your sister.

HARRIET BARTER.

P. S.—Please do write, dear brother, and I will then tell you so many things that will interest you.

To Richard A. Barter.

Unfortunately there was no envelope to the letter to indicate to us where it was written and mailed, but Deputy Sheriff Stewart informs us that while "Dick" was in jail here, previous to his escape some months since, he used to get letters from Canada, and it is thought his family reside somewhere in that country.

The general court martial, which convened at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, for the trial of Lieut. J. W. Sill, Ordnance Department, charged with contempt and disrespect to his commanding officer, Brigadier General Harney, is dissolved. The court acquits the accused, but does not wish the verdict to be understood as conveying entire approval of the communication referred to in the specification. The War Department confirms the verdict and concurs in the censure of the court on Lieut. Sill's letter, and admonishes him to use a different style hereafter in his official correspondence. [Oregon Statesman.]

FROM FORT YUMA.—There is no news of importance from Fort Yuma. The Colorado had fallen to its usual stage. The artillery companies stationed at Yuma were preparing to leave for San Francisco. [San Diego Herald.]

THE DUEL IN ARIZONA.—The San Diego Herald says, as to the duel at Tucson:

From Capt. J. C. Bogart, who came from Fort Yuma by the last Overland stage, and who was permitted to read a letter from Tucson, received at the Fort, we learn that on the 10th June, as the stage passed through that place, a duel was being fought between Lieut. Sylvester Mowry and Mr. Cross of the Arizonian. Distance, 40 yards; weapons, rifles. Three shots had been exchanged, but without effect, and the matter still remained unsettled when the stage left.

It was reported at the Fort that Lieut. Mowry shot Mr. Cross through the ear, at the fourth round, and the parties became satisfied.

ABORTIVE REVOLUTION IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.—The San Diego Herald says, of date Friday, 22d July, 4 p.m.:

While our paper is at press, we learn from R. K. Porter, [correspondent of the Bulletin], just arrived from Sausal de Camacho, Lower California, that the late attempt of one Juan Mendoza to kick up a revolution, was a signal failure. As soon as Don Feliciano Esparrago, who is Gefe-entrin, during the absence of Col. Castro, received a letter from Mendoza, informing him that the latter had documents, which entitled him, Mendoza, to the office filled by Esparrago, he sent a peremptory order to Judge Vidal that said Mendoza must appear before him, in Santo Domingo, near the port of San Quentin, within eight days, with all said papers, voluntarily, all right, if not por la fuerza. It is generally hoped and expected, says our informant, that Mendoza will be sent out summarily from the lower country, and that a worse fate will probably befall him if he does not "hurry up his cakes."

PAYING OUT.—Mr. Rogers, clerk to the Paymaster, was in this district during the week, for the purpose of paying off the troops. Mr. Buchanan, of Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express, was in charge of the treasure. The troops at Fort Tejon, San Bernardino, those at the San Pedro, awaiting transportation, also, those at Fort Mojave, and Fort Yuma, have been paid off. In our immediate district, over \$30,000 were disbursed. [Los Angeles Star, 23d July.]

THE SETTLERS OF SONOMA AGAIN IN ARMS.—"THE MARION RANGERS."—The Petaluma True Democrat says:

It having been whispered about Petaluma last Sunday, 17th July, that A. W. Thompson, the agent of Dr. Gwin's ranch, the Roblar do Miseria, intended on Monday morning to execute a writ of restitution, obtained some months since against one of the settlers on said grant, word was conveyed to the Rangers, about sixty of whom, well armed, started for the place of the expected scene of operation, where they arrived by 8 o'clock on Monday morning. A meeting with any one there to enforce the writ, as they expected to have done, they waited until 12 o'clock, and no one still arriving, they passed the following resolutions, and then proceeded to Petaluma, under command of Capt. Allen, for dinner and refreshments, after which they were disbanded and started for their homes.

ROBERT'S RANCH, Petaluma Township, July 18, 1859.

MR. THOMPSON:—You were expected at this place for the purpose of dispossessing Mr. Robert. You have failed to meet your engagement, and not wishing to be called from our homes to be disappointed again, we have therefore

Resolved, That if you attempt to dispossess or interfere in any manner whatever with any person living on the Roblar grant, before there is a final settlement of all disputes in regard to the title or boundary, we will deal with you in such manner as we may hereafter determine your conduct deserves.

Resolved, That you are hereby requested to desist from further harassing the settlers on said grant, and if this reasonable request is not complied with, you will most assuredly have to abide the consequences.

Resolved, That we will defend our rights to the end, come what may.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Sonoma County Journal and True Democrat.

MARION RANGERS.

LATER FROM OREGON.—Last night the brig Francisco arrived from Portland. She brings the Daily Advertiser, of July 14th, containing the official vote of the State. Stout is elected by 45 majority.

Gov. Stevens has been elected a delegate to Congress for Washington Territory. Reports from the Colville gold mines state that miners were doing remarkably well, making from \$15 to \$20 a day.

From Walla Walla we learn that Indian Agent Cain has gone out to the Nez Perces country to have a talk with the Chiefs. Great fears exist at the Dalles that Indians will attack Captain Walling's command. The Blackfeet are hostile and threaten war with the Bostons.

The news from Okinagan is highly encouraging for miners.

Crops at Walla Walla are promising. [Sac. Union.]

GREENLY'S RECEPTION.—We understand that Horace Greeley will arrive in Placerville by the Overland Stage to-day, and will be received by the citizens in front of the Cary House. [Placerville Observer, July 30.]

The Japanese Prize Ring.

No spectacle in Japan is complete, or even possible, in which both spectators and performers do not make several changes of costume. On the stage this is a matter of course with actors and actresses, but it is also extended to the audience. Ladies who go to play are accompanied by numerous servants and a magnificent wardrobe; and in the course of the spectacle, which begins in the morning and ends late at night, they retire several times, and when they return, it is in new and gorgeous attire.

The wrestlers are dressed and led out for show, and then they are undressed again; and a space being prepared, and a ring formed, they are divided into two opposing parties. These parties stand in the ring glaring at one another; then they tramp heavily backward and forward so as to show their points, and enable spectators to make up their betting books.

After this they retire; and all, with the exception of two, are again clothed in full dress, and take up their position on the front seats around the ring. The two who have been reserved now come forward, with the simple cloth bound round their loins, and walk with slow and deliberate steps into the centre of the ring. They stand eyeing each other with a wary look, glaring with a brutal ferocity, each watching a chance to catch his antagonist off his guard. And as a savage nature comes more and more to the surface, they assume the look and even the movements of two wild, fierce bulls.

As they continue to eye each other, they stamp heavily on the ground, pawing the earth, as it were, with impatience, and then they stop, grasp handfuls of earth, and fling it with an angry toss over their backs. They crouch down low, still keeping their eyes fixed one on the other, and watching each movement; then in a moment there is a sudden spring, a great shock as the massive frames strike each other, a rebound, and then the two monsters, become one monster, with many limbs, heaving and struggling, with great muscles rising in distinct outline, with bloated faces, and gushes of purple blood.

Prize fighting in Japan is very much like prize fighting in England. But perhaps in Japan they recognize the nature of the exhibition more truly than we do, and it is quite in character with the rest of the scene, and a legitimate demonstration, when the next antagonist lowers his head, and rushes at his opponent bellowing like a bull. Let us leave the wrestlers; they will all struggle in succession, and with a like result, and then the man who can give and take the most will stand panting and victorious, and will be led off in triumph. The spectators meanwhile, instead of talking slang and looking disreputable, like the frequenters of English prize fights, will go home to music, and poetry and water parties.

Perhaps in the evening of the same day we shall find them in the company of ladies, sitting by a cool running stream or in a shady grove, each with a book. The book may be of poetry, or containing religious and moral apothegms.—[Household Words.]

WHO IS TO BE SPEAKER OF THE NEXT CONGRESS?—The two great political factions are already hard at work upon the subject of who is to be the next Speaker. From the peculiar complexion of the next House, so far as it can be understood from the elections already had, it seems that the conflict will be as close and exciting as that which resulted in the election of Mr. Banks. Upon the republican side, the names of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and Mr. Blair, of Missouri, are named. Upon the democratic side the principal men named are Mr. Boock of Virginia, and Mr. John Cochrane, of New York. The election of Mr. Cochrane would be especially welcome to all classes of the people. He is the most active, hard working and capable member of the New York delegation, and is thoroughly well fitted for the Speaker's chair. Perfectly au fait to all the rules of the House, and a strong man with the people, Mr. Cochrane would make a capital Speaker from every point of view.—[N. Y. Herald.]

GOING UP AND DOWN STAIRS BY MACHINERY.—In describing Parson Steven's new hotel in New York, the Journal of Commerce says:

A luxurious car or ladies' carriage is provided, which will glide from the lower floor to the uppermost story, easily conveying eight or ten persons at a trip. This car is propelled by steam, and passes up and down upon a revolving spiral shaft nearly 100 ft. long and about 10 inches in diameter; and so perfect is this invention that under no circumstances is there a possibility of accident. Even should all the machinery above be removed, the car cannot descend any faster than usual, owing to an ingenious hydraulic arrangement at the base; and independent of this, the revolving shaft may be stopped at pleasure by any person inside or outside of the car. This is the invention of Mr. Otis Taft, of Boston, and seems to be of great value.

APPOINTMENT FOR MOUNT VERNON.—The Alexandria Gazette states that the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association have appointed Upton H. Herbert, Esq., of Fairfax county, Va., the General Superintendent of Mount Vernon, when it shall have been vacated by Mr. Washington, which will be done, probably, this summer or fall.

THE VALLEY TAN.

Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

The division of the "South Pass Wagon Road," under the superintendence of Col. F. W. Lander, having completed the work contemplated, the party has been disbanded, a portion returning to the States, and a portion under Col. Lander going on to California.—The new road leaves the old route at the last crossing of the Sweetwater, and strikes it again at or near Fort Hall. The road is said to be shorter and much better than the old road in respect to grass, wood and water.—Some fourteen hundred wagons are said to have passed over it this season.

Fort Hall being a point where the California and Oregon roads divide, the route was followed by persons emigrating to both places.

The road has been improved by clearing out timber, making side cuts in hills, and bridging the water courses. We believe that it is the intention of the Government to have a free road all the way through.

It was the intention of Col. Lander, to collect the Indians who reside in the vicinity of Fort Hall, and on Snake River, to have a talk with them and make them a present of goods brought for that purpose. The Indians were to have met him at the mouth of Raft River, but there was not many present at the council.

We had the pleasure of greeting, a few days ago, our old friend Maj. Brookie, who has just returned from the Pike's Peak gold mines. The major, although he did not work any himself spent some time visiting the different mining localities. The "Gregory Diggings" appear to be the richest; four hands are working at that point, taking out to the man, some three hundred dollars per day, of the dust. Other claims are making from ten to one hundred and upwards. There are about five thousand persons now at the mines, including a considerable number of families.

It began to rain there about the first of July, and owing to the insufficient shelter, and being constantly wet, while out of doors, there was a great deal of sickness prevalent among the persons there.

Although there are many at the mines who are inexperienced gold hunters, the generality of the diggers are doing well, the mines being far above the average of California.—The gold is found in quartz—a pink quartz—similar to that of California, which is very friable. Maj. Brookie verifies the reports of others, that the cry of "humbag" was raised rather inadvisedly; that the emigration to the mines was too early, and then they left before the snow was sufficiently melted in the mountains to allow of a thorough examination.

Parties are prospecting in every direction, and our informant saw a lump of pure gold weighing two pounds, four ounces, which was obtained at a certain place south of the Pike's Peak, by a lad who had been a prisoner among the Indians, and from whom he escaped.

Cherry Creek is totally abandoned, as well as other localities on the low grounds; the gold is found in the mountains, and is most plentiful in the spurs which make out from the main chain. The "Gregory Claim" is some seventy miles from "Pike's Peak."

Some parties have crossed the mountains on to the Grand River waters, and found good "prospects," but were driven off by the Indians, and had returned to make up a large party. The dust is worth in the mines sixteen dollars per ounce.

Having been long in the California mines the statements of Maj. Brookie are worthy of credence.

We have not received any further reports concerning the Indian difficulties in the Northern part of the Territory, further than that the different commands had met on Bear River. We publish this week the official account of the engagement between Company G., 2d Dragoons, under Lieut. Gay and the Indians.

We learn from Maj. Porter, that "the Indians just off the Territory north, are very bold, and ignorant that a collision had taken place, arrayed themselves against a small party, coming from Capt. Wallen's command, stating that if they (the soldiers) wanted to fight, to come on.

The guides, through the Snake Indians, say the chief stated the Mormons told them the Dragoons were coming up there to wipe them out, and they were prepared for them now. This was near the Goose Creek mountains. By this time Maj. Lynde is informed of all the acts of the Indians, and taken steps accordingly."

Rumors are in circulation that the report, that some white men were engaged in the massacre of the emigrants on Raft River,

will be corroborated. We trust that a strict investigation will be had in the matter. In such cases white Indians deserve severer punishment than red ones.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Valley Tan.
Box ELDER, U. T.,
August 13th, 1859.]

SIR:

I have the honor to report that, having arrived yesterday within six miles of this place, I went into camp, and two hours afterwards had reliable information, that a large body of Indians were probably encamped somewhere in the canyon leading from this valley to Cache Valley. I was informed, at the same time, that within five or six days past they had stolen a number of animals from this and the adjoining settlements; and that they were the same party who had murdered and robbed an emigrant train on Sublett's Cut-off.

I immediately resolved to attack them. At 10 o'clock, p.m., I broke up camp and moved quietly to this village. Here I left my wagons with a guard, and proceeded with me four pack mules with four days rations in order to be prepared, if necessary, to pursue them in the mountains. By 2 a.m., I had everything prepared for the march, and having procured a guide, who professed to know the Indian encampment, entered the canyon. After a rapid march of two hours the encampment was indicated by a number of ponies grazing, and in a moment afterwards by the Indians jumping up from their beds under the bushes, and running up the mountain sides, which were here covered with undergrowth. I immediately formed my men and charged upon the main body of them; in the charge several of the enemy were killed and wounded.

They then scattered and took positions behind rocks, &c., &c. Here they were charged and driven up precipices beyond the reach of men on horses. I then dismounted my men and kept up a fire for at least an hour and a half, which for an hour was briskly returned by the enemy, but he gradually ceased to fire. The precipitous nature of the ground rendering it utterly impossible to pursue him, I drove off his horses and returned to this place. The attack commenced just before the dawn and continued until after sunrise.

I am satisfied that the encampment was selected with a view to defence, and for this purpose they probably could not have found a more admirable place in the whole Wahsatch range of mountains. (It is known as Devil's Gate Canyon.) As soon as the Indians were discovered my Mormon guide "slid" quietly from his horse and was seen no more, until on my return near this town I overhauled him. He was unable to give any satisfactory reason for his desertion. I have since learned that he came into town during the action, and reported "that we never would get out of that place." The horse he rode was one I had furnished him, and strange to say was found with an Indian on his back; the latter was shot and the horse taken. If my guide had desired to lead me into a fatal ambushade he could not have taken me to a spot better adapted for the purpose.

The guide and many others estimated the Indian force at from 150 to 200 warriors. The number killed was about twenty as near as we can calculate. I had no men killed, but four severely, though probably not mortally, and two slightly wounded. Nine of my horses were wounded.

The number of horses taken was twenty, nearly half being American horses.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that one of the horses captured proved to be one which the Indians had taken from the train on Sublett's Cut-off, at the time of the massacre of July. Probably more belonging to the same train would have been captured, had not the Indian animals stampeded during the action, which could not be prevented, owing to the small guard which could be spared from the company for the purpose of securing property.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant Ryan, for his services on this occasion, which were performed with a masterly intrepidity and coolness during the whole action.

Assistant Surgeon J. Moore receives the heartfelt thanks of myself, as well as the soldiers under my command, for his immediate and kind attentions to the wounded on the field during the action, and his continual personal attendance since.

The company behaved nobly on this occasion. I have the honor to refer the General Commanding to the list of wounded accompanying the report.

It is rumored to-day that 200 Bannack Indians arrived in Cache Valley yesterday. These, with the number of Indians already there will make probably about 500. A

large emigration is near a point on Bear River twenty miles from this (Cache) Valley. I shall wait here long enough to care for my wounded and recruit my horses, when I shall proceed to Bear River in order to prevent the Indians from interfering with emigration.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. GAY,
2d Lieutenant, Company G,
2d Dragoons, Commanding.
Major F. J. PORTER,
Asst. Adj. Gen'l, Dep't of Utah.

COMPANY G, 2d Dragoons.
List of men wounded in an action with Indians in Devil's Canyon, near Box Elder U. T., on the 13th of August, 1859:
1st Sergeant Thos. J. Durnion, slightly.
Corporal R. F. Cordua, severely.
Bugler Henry Winterbower, severely.
Private Jacob Eggersteat, slightly.

Samuel Smith, severely.
Michael Tierney, severely.
(Signed) E. GAY,
2d Lieut., 2d Dragoons,
Command'g Company G.

Box Elder, U. T.,
August 13th, 1859.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.,
July 4th, 1859.

EDITOR OF THE "VALLEY TAN:"

Sir:—Feeling that the nature of the case makes it justifiable, I ask you to excuse the freedom which I, a perfect stranger, take in addressing you, and in asking the liberty of addressing the public through your columns.

I have seen, lately, in your "little sheet," and in other papers, several articles on the subject of that notable tragedy, generally known as the "Parrish murder," in which my name is mentioned in such a way, and in such connections, as to make it likely to leave upon the public mind the impression that I had something to do with that "bloody affair."

Of that affair I have some little knowledge, which, if you will give it a place in your columns, I will faithfully, and truly, according to the best of my recollection, give to the public.

I will also, on the same conditions, give to the public my knowledge of some other matters in Utah.

Well, now for my statements.
At a certain time, during the notable "Reformation," I think in the winter of 1857, I was, as one of the Bishop's counselors, presiding and speaking in a ward meeting, at the house of G. G. (Duff) Potter, where a brother counselor, N. T. Guymon, came to the door, and said, "Brother Stewart, please to cut your remarks short; the Bishop wishes to see you." I did so, and went with him to the Bishop's council room, an upper room in his dwelling house. As this was in the night, our movements were, perhaps, observed by but very few.

The Bishop (Johnson), Guymon, and myself, and some few others whom I cannot now identify composed this council.

After all had assembled, and were orderly seated, the Bishop stated the object of the meeting, which was, that we might hear a letter which he had just received from "President Young." He then read the letter, the purport of which was about this:

He, Brigham, had information that some suspicious characters were collecting at the "Indian Farm," on Spanish Fork, and he wished him (Bishop Johnson) to keep a good look out in that direction; to send some one there to reconnoiter and ascertain what was going on, and if they (those suspicious characters) should make a break, and be pursued, which he required; he "would be sorry to hear a favorable report;" "but," said he, "the better way is to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen."

He then admonished the Bishop that he (the Bishop) understood those things, and would act accordingly, and "keep this letter close," or safe.

This letter was over Brigham's signature, in his own peculiarly rough hands, which we all had the privilege of seeing.

About this matter there was no counseling; the word of Brigham was the law, and the object was, that we might hear it.

Early one morning, during the week succeeding this council, Parrish and Durfee called at my house (office), for I was the precinct magistrate, when Parrish, under oath, said his horses were stolen the night before from his stable, and required a warrant giving authority to search for them.

I could find no law in Utah, making it the duty or the privilege of a justice or any other officer to grant a search warrant, yet I considered that there could be no harm in it, and therefore granted it, directing it to the sheriff, his deputy, or any constable of Utah county, requiring him to search diligently in

Utah county for such property. Parrish wished me to deputize Durfee to search, but I refused. It was at this time that Durfee aimed, as I afterwards understood it, to give me a hint of his situation. In private he said, "You know how I stand." I replied, "Yes," supposing that he alluded to his apostasy, which he had made as public as he dare; when he replied, "All's right in Israel." I did not understand him.

The next Saturday night there was a council, which I attended by special invitation. In this council were, as well as I remember, Bishop A. Johnson, J. M. Stewart, A. F. McDonald, N. T. Guymon, L. Johnson, C. Lanford, and W. J. Earl. I am pretty certain there were others present, but I cannot now name them. O yes! Potter and Durfee were present. They came in with blankets wrapped around them.

In this council there was a good deal of secret talking done by two or three individuals getting close together, and talking in suppressed tones, which I, being dull of hearing, did not understand. I did not try to understand, but some things I could not help understanding. I understood when Potter requested of the Bishop the privilege to kill Parrish wherever he could find "the damned curse," and the Bishop's reply, "Shed no blood in Springville."

During this council, to the best of my recollection, I scarcely spoke a word. I understood that blood would probably be shed, not in Springville, but out of it.

I did in my heart disapprove of the course, but I was in the current, and could not get out, and policy said to me, "Hold your tongue for the present." This was Saturday night, and, as well as I remember, I heard no more of the affair till the next (Sunday) night, one week, that is eight days, which made it Sunday night.

I knew nothing of the plan, nor of the deeds having been done, until near midnight, when I was awakened, and requested to go and hold an inquest over some dead bodies. W. J. Earl, one of the city aldermen, and my predecessor in the magisterial office, made this requirement of me, and undertook to dictate me in the selecting of a jury. I considered my position for a moment, and concluded to suffer myself to be dictated to, unless an attempt should be made to lead me to the commission of crime. In that case I felt that I would try "mighty hard" to back out.

I obeyed my manager, W. J. Earl, in selecting the jury. Having summoned a part of the number requisite for a jury, and being told by Earl that the jury could be filled out after we got there, we proceeded along the main road, south, about one mile from the public square, to the corner of a field known as Childs' corner. Here laid the bodies of Wm. R. Parrish and G. G. Potter, (Duff Potter.) They had evidently been killed in the road and dragged to the place they then occupied. Not to be tedious, I proceeded to fill up and qualify the jury. The examination took place under my own observation. It was a protracted one; a minute record being kept by A. F. McDonald, foreman. Before we got through with young Parrish, Beason (so called) was discovered dead, at a distance from the other bodies of about 15 rods, in a south-east direction.—The verdict was, "That they came to their deaths by the hands of an assassin, or assassins, to the jury unknown."

The bodies were hauled to the school-house, by George McKenzie, who, by somebody's direction, as I suppose, was on the ground with his team and wagon. The bodies were guarded through the night by the police. The next morning the Bishop sent word to me to bury the bodies, which I did, and made out the bill according to the charges of the men employed. I was told to take charge of the goods, chattels, and clothes of the murdered men; which I did, and in due time delivered every article to their families, except a butcher knife claimed by Mrs. Parrish, which I did not suppose belonged to her, and which I would not give to her (professing ignorance of its whereabouts) till I could get directions from the Bishop. [She never got the knife; it was subsequently lost in my family.]

The law of the Territory made it my duty to make returns of my proceedings, in this case, to the County Court, but the Bishop told me not to do it, and I obeyed him.

Some considerable time, I don't know how long after the murder, I spoke to Bishop Johnson concerning the above named knife. I supposed, from the fact that when the knife came into my possession it was all over bloody, that it had been used by the assassin; but the Bishop thought differently. Duri g our chat about the knife, and the murder, the Bishop asked:

"Do you know who done that job?"

I replied, "No." He then asked, "Have you any idea?"

"No."

"Can't you guess?"
I answered, "I guess I could."
He then said, "Well, guess."
"I guess William Bird."
He replied, "you are pretty good at guessing."

I know nothing which would naturally have caused me to suspect Wm. Bird, as much as some others, but there was an internal prompting right at the moment, I spoke accordingly.

I suppose I had as well say something about the Notorious "Court" in which Durfee and O. Parrish were tried, for the murder of Potter and the Parrishes.

H. H. Kearns, Captain of the Police, came to me on Monday; the next day after the murder, and told me that I must hold Court sometime that afternoon, and examine Durfee and young Parrish in regard to the murder, as he had them prisoners on that account. I understood that it was only to be done as a show, or kind of a "pot shot."

I ordered the prisoners before me, and, as I was directed, swore them to tell "the truth," &c., in the case then under consideration.

Durfee made his statement first, which was about what has hitherto been reported. He of course told what he had been expected to tell. Parrish, as might have been expected, chose not to know anything of the sequence. It was certainly wise in him to be ignorant.

It would have been in order, while he was subject of the "knife," to state that what I will now state:

Before the Bishop and I had got through with our chat, Bird came in sight, and the Bishop called to him; he came to us, and during our conversation, coolly and deliberately made the following statement:

"When Potter fell, I clinched Parrish, and killed him with my knife."

I know that Parrish was killed with a knife. Potter was killed with what appeared to be one shot of four balls from a shot gun, entering just under his left breast. Beason Parrish was also killed by one of two shots in his body, the particular location now remembered.

Thus I have written all that I can think of of that tragical affair.

I am perfectly aware that that portion of community who have no knowledge of the under-currents and wire-workings of Mormonism will consider me a "poor covey," for suffering myself to be swayed in my official duties by ecclesiastical dignitaries for suffering myself, in the case above mentioned, to be governed by the Bishop.

I perfectly understood that to act without counsel, or to disobey counsel, was to transgress; and if I had never understood it before I could not help but understand it by the example of the three dead bodies right before my eyes, that "the way of the transgressor is (was) hard."

I might make some revelations, but they would not be very important, concerning the case of Mr. Forbes. I may make them at some future time.

I am, &c., your humble servant,
J. M. STEWART.

From the Gold Mines.

Capt. L. Nuckolls reached home yesterday (July 8.) He left the mines on the 25th. Consequently he made the trip in about ten days, and brings the latest news received from the mines.

In regard to the Gold Mines Capt. N. has no opportunity of obtaining all the reliable information possible. His extensive acquaintance with the pioneer gold seekers, and frequent intercourse with them, gave him unusual facilities for acquiring correct information. Being entirely disinterested, we are satisfied his statements are nearer the truth than anything yet published.

He says it was estimated that 20,000 persons were at the mines. Of this number, more than one in every five hundred was making good wages. The majority were paying expenses. The number who are making extraordinary wages is limited to a few. He does not think the entire amount of gold taken out this season, thus far, exceeds twenty thousand dollars.

Between Cache la Poudre and the crossing of the South Platte, he passed about 700 returning home. Most of the persons accompanying these trains had visited the mountain diggings, but failed to meet with sufficient encouragement to induce them to remain.

The statement of Horace Greeley and others was undoubtedly made in all candor and honesty, but was greatly exaggerated, in consequence of impositions practiced upon the gentlemen by interested parties. He thinks in a very few instances \$150 to \$300 have been taken out of certain claims in a day, but these instances are exceedingly rare.

His advice to all who contemplate emigrating to the mines is to wait further developments. Next spring will be time enough to start, if the news should continue favorable. Those who go now will in all probability have cause to regret it.

The soldiers at Fort Kearney have all been ordered to Salt Lake, and that post is now deserted.

A company of soldiers, stationed beyond the Fort, for the protection of emigrants, lost 90 horses by a stampede a few days ago. He confirms the reports of the Indian hostilities, and the burning of the Pawnee village.—Pacific City Herald, July 9.

M. Rondon's great feat of walking over Niagara River on a rope, engrosses much interest in the States.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Maj. Wallen's command, on their return trip.

New Paper.—We have the most authentic source about to be issued in the office of the Deseret Anti-Gentile-politico-Mormon, and will be in a earthly nature—the being solely to build God. Selah.

T. S. Williams, state, in justice to him, the last issue, relative to the District Court, in regard with the jury, was increased that he didn't "wiggle." We offered, and still claim, the use of our edition of the alleged facts.

We would again advertisement of M. C. St. Louis, as one of the men with whom we are Mr. Allen has a fondness all kinds of machinery satisfaction to all who

About 1,000 emigrants, from various sources, but mostly from England, expected to soon arrive in the number of "apostates" returning to their old homes, number them 4 to 1. E. J. said when the bee stung.

DISTRICT COURT.

Wednesday morning pursuant to adjournment John Wade indicted T. S. Williams, and answer the day of September next. In the replevin case T. S. Williams, jury was returned with verdict which was set aside by the jury. New trial granted. Court adjourned.

The complaint in the Neil vs. Brigham Young case, was ordered by the Court, account of the death of Henry Phelps and H. Young, Heber Kimball, for treason in the Firm was presented, and ordered.

In the case of Gilbert and Wesley Wheeler, turned a verdict for defendant. Leave granted for plaintiff Bradford Leonard vs. S. to amend complaint.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

In the case of Gilbert and Wesley Wheeler, Court ordered that the amount awarded with costs of suit.

In the case of J. F. K. defendant failing to a rendered for plaintiff.

In the case of John Hennifer, on promissory note, though present, making motion of plaintiff, judgment of latter.

Yoads, the Indian enemy, appeared, and chance to appear and 12th day of September.

In the case of Br. L. Jolly, John Goaslin on promissory note, present by their attorney.

Judgment was awarded. Writ of injunction.

J. E. D. Jester vs. J. Alled.

Court ordered that for trial at the present answers to complaint ready, on or before September.

His honor, Judge Court until the 12th give attorneys an account of their business, and a Court in the 1st Judge the term will be necessary, till November.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mo. Wallen's command left here on Monday, on their return trip to the Dalles.

NEW PAPER.—We have information, from a most authentic source, that a new paper is about to be issued in this place, from the office of the Deseret "News." It will be a Gentile-politico-Mormon in politics, and will indulge in matters of a decidedly nature—the object of the "News" being solely to build up the Kingdom of God. Selah.

T. S. Williams, Esq., requests us to state, in justice to him, that the report in our last issue, relative to the business of the District Court, in regard to his tampering with the jury, was incorrect. He assures us that he didn't "wriggle" at all.

We offered, and still offer, to Mr. Williams, the use of our columns for a rectification of our alleged misstatement.

We would again call attention to the advertisement of M. Gerard B. Allen, of St. Louis, as one of the most reliable gentlemen with whom we are acquainted.

Mr. Allen has a foundry, and manufactures all kinds of machinery, and will give satisfaction to all who may deal with him.

About 1,000 emigrants, converts to Mormonism, from various parts of the world, mostly from England, we believe, are expected to soon arrive in this city. The number of "apostates" who they have met returning to their old homes, probable outnumber them 4 to 1. Extremes meet, as the saying is when the bee stung him on the tail.

DISTRICT COURT.

Wednesday morning, August 17, 1859. Pursuant to adjournment Court convened. John Wade indicted for stealing a mule, &c. Defendant entered into recognizance to appear, and answer the charge, on the 12th day of September next.

In the replevin case of A. B. Miller vs. T. S. Williams, jury was sworn and retired, and returned with verdict for defendant; which was set aside by the Court "as contrary to the law and evidence presented to the jury." New trial granted.

Court adjourned.

Thursday, August 18. The complaint in the case of F. E. McNeil vs. Brigham Young, Sr., and others, as ordered by the Court to be abated, on account of the death of the plaintiff.

Henry Phelps and Henry Spears, indicted for robbery, entered into recognizances to appear and abide judgment on the 12th day of September next.

A letter from the U. S. Attorney, declaring the President's pardon of Brigham Young, Heber Kimball, and others, indicted for treason in the First Judicial District, was presented, and ordered to be put on record.

In the case of Gilbert B. Smith vs. Thos. and Wesley Wheeler, (civil,) jury returned a verdict for defendants.

Leave granted for plaintiff, in the case of Bradford Leonard vs. S. H. Goddard, (civil,) to amend complaint.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, August 19, 1859.

In the case of Gilbert B. Smith vs. Thos. and Wesley Wheeler, on promissory note, Court ordered that the defendants recover the amount awarded them in the verdict, with costs of suit.

In the case of J. F. Kinney vs. John Blair, defendant failing to appear, judgment was rendered for plaintiff.

In the case of John Robinson vs. James Hennifer, on promissory note, defendant, though present, making no answer to petition of plaintiff, judgment was awarded in favor of latter.

Toads, the Indian indicted of grand larceny, appeared, and entered into recognizance to appear and answer charge on the 12th day of September next.

In the case of Bradford Leonard vs. W. L. Jolly, John Goaslind and John M. Moody, on promissory note, the defendants, though present, by their attorneys, saying nothing, judgment was awarded plaintiff.

Writ of injunction granted in the case of J. E. D. Jester vs. Jeter Cinton and R. N. Allred.

Court ordered that in all cases docketed for trial at the present term of the Court, answers to complaints be filed, if not already, on or before the 12th day of next September.

His honor, Judge Sinclair, adjourned Court until the 12th day of September, to give attorneys an opportunity to arrange their business, and attend the session of the Court in the 1st Judicial District, when the term will be resumed, and continue, if necessary, till November.

ABSTRACT OF

Remarks Made by Elder Heber C. Kimball, at the Tabernacle, Sunday Forenoon, August 21, 1859.

I do not wish to add to the able remarks of the speaker who has just preceded me; he handled his subject with consummate ability, and I can make the subject none the more lucid.

There are things, though, to which I wish to direct your particular attention—matters of the deepest importance to you all. I refer to your tempo al welfare. Now, we are in a period of the greatest plenty—a period of abundance, yet right at the threshold of famine. Take warning, and provide yourselves for the future. I know by inspiration what is in store for us. Do not allow the merchants of this place to further impose upon you as they have heretofore done. What have I done with my wheat? Have I disposed of a single grain of it? No; with the exception of what I gave a New York friend to carry him to California, it is all lying in my grainery and my mill; and there it will lie until that day of awful desolation arrives—now right at our doors—when I will have it to feed myself, my wives, and my children on, and some of you, who will then come to me, lank-jawed and famishing. It is within the power of you all, however, to have enough and to spare. But will you do it? No, you won't. Thousands in this church will hear the warning, and allow it to pass by unheeded. Soon, very soon, the inhabitants of North and South America will be writhing in all the horrid agonies of starvation. One universal wail of sorrow will ascend from famine-stricken millions, and the hand of deliverance will not be extended. In that terrible time, where will the Saints be? Will their lamps be filled and trimmed for the occasion? The wise will have an abundance and to spare; and, as I before said, thousands of others will beg from their more prudent friends.

Am I dependent upon these Shylock merchants any longer? I say to you all, that I will never again allow them to have a penny from me. I have plenty coming to me, and instead of my sugar costing me sixty-five cents per pound, it shall no longer cost me to exceed ten or eleven cents; my coffee not over twelve or fifteen; my tea—the best of tea—not more than seven shillings; my factory not above twelve or thirteen cents per yard; and everything else in the same low proportion. I can buy sugar in St. Louis for six and seven cents per pound, and all other articles in the same ratio. Now, how much will it cost me to bring my articles here? I will do like the merchants here do—buy my teams on the Missouri river, use them to haul my freight over the plains, and when they arrive here, sell them for the original cost; which money I can send right back, and again buy teams for the next trip, and the next, and as often as I desire so to do.

Remember, as true as the Lord God liveth, the evil hour is close at hand. When, for successive years, the farmer labors, but nought is brought forth—when mother earth refuses to supply from her bosom millions of her dependent tenants—will your graineries and flour bins be empty? Even now, the dark period begins to dawn. The New York friend of mine before referred to, told me that in the Genesee wheat country, New York, the wheat raised of late years had been continually growing inferior in quality, from year to year; and that the prospect for this season is that there will be none at all, owing to the ravages of insects. The Genesee section of country has always been classed as the richest wheat district in the Union.

[Here the Elder related the trials and privations which he had passed through, and again recited the terrible retributions awaiting those who had opposed the Church of God, in language similar to that published in the abstract of his sermon week before last; and continued:]

I am looked upon by some as rather hard upon this generation. [Instead of the adverb "rather" and adjective "hard," the Elder used a noun expressive of his character, which was so completely original with himself, foreign to our vocabulary, and singular in its sound, that it escaped our memory almost simultaneously with its utterance.] I don't deny the charge. I am rough with the people of this age of the world, and expect to be as long as I live; and when I die, I will rise up and be rougher than ever. I am not partial, either, in my denunciations. I acknowledge, openly and above-board, that all the persecutions which this Church has undergone, have been brought upon it through the iniquities of its Elders and its members. But the debt will soon be paid. Then will come a settlement

with the persecutors. As they measure to us, it will be measured back to them; and the measures which they will receive will be overflowing, too.

They haven't got brother Young yet, have they? No, and they won't get him, either, till they take my life, and when they take my life, they will seek to take the lives of all the members of this church. But never mind—God has got a bit in the mouths of our enemies; they are bridled, and He holds the reins.

About the devil being chained in that "bottomless pit," which brother Pratt was talking about. Is that pit without a bottom? If it is, the devil will come out at the other end. (Laughter.) Many would call this language vulgar, but I don't believe in doing like most of the preachers in the East, who put on faces as long as a wheelbarrow, when, at the same time, they are as full of hypocrisy as they can be.

The Elder concluded by again vividly reminding the congregation of the season of scarcity approaching, and the importance of providing therefor; and upon requesting all the Bishops present to congregate at the north door of the tabernacle, to hear what he termed secrets, took his seat, receiving the usual encore of "amens."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived at New York on Thursday morning.

The City of Manchester from New York, arrived at Queenstown at six o'clock on the evening of the 7th, and the Fulton reached Southampton about eight o'clock the same evening.

Armistice Between France and Austria.

On the 7th inst., the Emperor of the French telegraphed to the Emperor that an armistice had been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and himself, and that Commissioners had been appointed to settle the clauses and duration of the armistice.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in publishing the official despatch, appends the following remarks:—"It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice. It is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which though leaving the field open for negotiations, do not enable us for the present to see how the war may be terminated."

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The battle of Solferino, as it was the grandest, so it was the last battle of the campaign. It was fought on the 24th of June. It appeared to be the final and desperate move of the Austrian army to recover its position. They crossed over to the western side of the Mincio, and offered the Allies battle. The offer was accepted. The Austrian army formed a line of battle extending, according to Napoleon's despatch to the Empress, five leagues in length. Their force was estimated by the French generals at from 250,000 to 270,000, but it did not exceed 200,000. The force of the French and Sardinians was nearly equal. Both Emperors were at the heads of their respective armies. The fight commenced at five o'clock in the morning, by an attack of the Austrians on the corps of McMahon and d'Hilliers. One after another the various corps of both armies were brought into the field, so that there were some 400,000 men engaged. At half past six o'clock in the evening, after a series of brilliant manoeuvres and hard fighting on both sides, the Austrians were in full retreat along the whole line, a spectacle at which Francis Joseph is said to have wept bitterly. They made an orderly retreat, and were not pursued. During the engagement a terrible storm raged, which drove the Sardinians from positions which they had won. The loss of the French was given at 750 officers and 12,000 privates, in killed and wounded. Of the officers, 120 were killed, including seven colonels and six lieutenant colonels. Among the wounded were five generals. The total loss of the Allies was about 18,000. The Austrians do not admit their loss to be over 15,000. The Allies captured 6,000 prisoners, 30 cannon, four colors, and a great number of ammunition wagons. It was a brilliant victory, though dearly won.

THE ARMISTICE.

The Austrians recrossed the Mincio to seek the refuge of their fortresses in the celebrated quadrangle. The Sardinians invested Peschiera, and the French, being reinforced by 35,000 men under Prince Napoleon, approached Verona to lay siege to it. While the world was awaiting news to the progress of events in the famous square, an armistice had been agreed upon between Napoleon and Francis Joseph. This was not entirely unexpected. It had been predicted that the French Emperor would, at the proper moment, offer an armistice. He did so, and it was accepted. It was signed at Villafranca on the 8th of July, and was to extend to the 15th of August. According to its terms the belligerent armies were to keep the positions they occupied, and the railways to Verona, Peschiera and Mantua were to be used for carrying provisions to those fortresses—the works offensive and defensive of Peschiera to remain in their then condition. Here is Napoleon's order of the day announcing the armistice:—

VALLEJO, July 10, 1859.

SOLDIERS.—An armistice was concluded on the 8th inst., between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This true will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your cour-

age and resolution. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant; but as soon as the hour of combat will be struck, you will see me again in your midst to partake of your dangers.

NAPOLEON.

The London *Times* Vienna correspondent says that it was believed there that the British government had brought about the armistice. Another authority says that the Prince Regent of Prussia took the initiative in suggesting the armistice. But the Vienna *Gazette* says of the armistice, that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria led to the negotiations, the result of which was a five weeks armistice.

It is stated in a Verona telegraphic despatch that the armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after their consent had been obtained to all the conditions asked by Austria.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

FARTHER POINT, July 23.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., bound for Quebec, has been intercepted off this point, and a most important budget of news obtained.

The steamship Anglo Saxon arrived on the 11th inst.

The advices by the North Briton are four days later than those by the Arago, are of a highly important character, both in a political and financial point of view.

A treaty of peace between Austria and France and Sardinia had already been concluded. The provisions of the treaty are briefly as follows:

An Italian confederation is to be formed under the honorary presidency of the Pope of Rome. Austria concedes Lombardy to France; Napoleon in turn grants these possessions to Sardinia. Austria retains her right of rule over Venice.

The following is a copy of the telegraphic dispatch from Napoleon to the Empress, announcing that peace had been concluded:

VALLEJO, July 11.

A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself on the following basis:

The Italian confederation is to be under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederation.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The dispatch of the Emperor announcing the conclusion of peace was bulletined in Paris on the 12th, when the French funds immediately rose 2½ per cent.

The London News says the first hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived.

HONEY LAKE VALLEY.—May, Dodge, Indian Agent, has returned to Genoa from a trip to the North. He speaks in glowing terms of Honey Lake Valley. He saw extensive fields of wheat and corn, which promise an abundant yield. The valley is dotted over with fine farms under fence. The Major saw large numbers of adventurers between Genoa and Honey Lake, searching for gold and stock ranges. A number of settlers have taken up claims at different points along the road.

BAYONETS.—The Springfield Republican says that when bayonets think their triumph is half secured, and the great difference between the French and Italians and the Austrian soldiery to whom they are opposed, is that their bayonets think, while those of the Austrians do not.

Captain Marryatt, in his American diary, gives an anecdote of a Yankee soldier, who, for the first time, seeing the enemy approach charging bayonets, was, for the moment, somewhat puzzled by the movement, but as soon as he understood the object, exclaimed, "Well, I calculate my piece of iron's as good as yours," and very quickly demonstrated the fact to the satisfaction of his antagonist. Marryatt says that a people who "calculate" in this way, at such a moment, are not to be despised. The Austrians do not seem to have the calculating any more than the thinking faculty, nor to have encouraged themselves by the reflection, that the very assailants who were bounding so furiously upon them had always exhibited a sensitiveness equal to their own when in contact with the British bayonet, which, in its turn, had found its full match among calculating Yankees.—[Richmond Dispatch.]

LATER FROM NEVADA TERRITORY.—The Marysville Democrat, through a private source, has news from Carson Valley to the 21st inst. A Convention was in session at Genoa, for forming a sort of Provisional Government for Nevada Territory, it being the intention of the people to throw off all appearance of allegiance to the Utah-Mormon rule. The Convention will likely be in session three or four weeks. It was the general belief that John Mercer, of Downsville, would be the Governor of the Provisional Government.

The stage from St. Louis, with the mails of June 30th, reached this city at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m. The following is the time table of the trip:

Left St. Louis.....	June 10th, at 9 p. m.
Arrived at El Paso.....	July 10th, 3:10 p. m.
Arrived at San Francisco July 22d,	5:40 p. m.
D. H. M.	
Time to El Paso.....	10 5 10
Detention.....	00 1 35
Time from El Paso.....	12 0 35
Whole time.....	22 8 40

—[Weekly National, San Fran.]

ELECTION OF JUDGE CRANE AS DELEGATE FOR NEVADA TERRITORY.—Genoa, July 27.—The Committee appointed by Convention to canvass the vote for delegate to Congress, have just reported that the whole number of votes cast is 817—for Crane, 433; for Dodge, 378—Crane's majority, 61. The election will probably be contested.

From El Paso.—Correspondence to the San Diego Herald, dated El Paso, 8th July, says:

The Rio Grande is still very high, and much difficulty is experienced in crossing; the bottom roads are very bad, almost impassable.

The news from the city of Chihuahau brings us information of the non-occurrence of the Liberals of that city in the mild measure of the treaty with Mario Zuloaga, at Coalitas. Romicito Barillo, the present head of the Tucabayistas, has been thrown into prison, as also Lieut. Ordenez, a Liberalist, on account of their having signed the obnoxious treaty. Ioroso, the head of the Liberals, has also been arrested, and accusation made of his having been bought by Zuloaga. Pablo Miranda, an exile, and Secretary to Zuloaga, crossed the river on the day of the reception of the orders from the capital for their arrests, for the purpose of visiting his mother. A vigorous search was instituted for him, but he happily escaped.

The Texas Boundary Commissioner is in trouble. Lieut. Peck and six officers of his escort, were killed by Comanches, a few days since, about 250 miles from this place. Their escort consists of one company of infantry, from Fort Bliss, yet in spite of this military demonstration, 300 Comanches constantly surround the camp.

Weather very hot, and prospect of the grain crop good.

Henry C. Johnston, a young lawyer of Pike county Ill., was taken from a Justice's office in the town of Milton, while prosecuting some of the members of the Vigilance Committee for rioting, and lynched very severely. He was at first blindfolded, and on refusing to promise not to prosecute, was stripped and seventy five lashes laid on his bare back. It was thought he would die.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOHNS OF
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY &c.,
Corner of Front and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the merchants of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, and Carson Valley, to our large and varied stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

Having superior facilities for the purchase of Goods in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and a long experience in the Salt Lake trade, we are enabled to supply any article of Staple or Fancy Dry Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased at St. Louis.

The increasing facilities for transportation from San Francisco or from the route from St. Louis, induces us to offer goods at such prices as will eventually draw the entire dry goods trade of Utah Territory to this port.

Having a resident partner in New York we are enabled to take advantage of the markets of the East in cities, both as regards price and style of goods. We are constantly receiving by every Clipper, Ship and Steamer, a full assortment of
Brown sheeting
Bleached do
" shirtings
Brown do
Hickory stripes
Plaid linsey woolsey
Kentucky jeans
Bed ticking
Delaines & cashmeres
Linen diapers & towels
" napkins
" table cloths
Crash, toweling and
doylies
Ginghams and lawns
White linen bosom shirts
Colored calico do
Gray flannel do
Red do do
Blue & Hick'y check
Blue do do &c., &c., &c.

Our Fancy Goods Salesroom contains in part, a full assortment of the Newest Patterns and Style of

Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c.,

such as
Bk' and fancy dress
silk
Plain all wool delaines
Fancy do
Alexander's kid gloves
Bay state long shawls
Stella and merino do
Delaines in dress patterns
White cambric muslin
Jacknets
Swiss
Mull & Namassoks
Plaid Jackonet muslin
Plaid cashmere for children
Buck gloves and gantlets
Lace mits and gloves
Dress lawns and barge
Plain colored silk Ribbons
Bonnet do
Velvet do
Combs brushes and cutlery
Yankee notions &c., &c., &c.

OUR STOCK OF HOSIERY

Is the largest and best assorted on this coast, and comprises all the various manufactures, styles and qualities imported from Europe, together with American manufactures. Orders promptly filled.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Corner Front and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, Cal., and 320 Broadway, New York
Agents for the Garment Print Works, and the New England Worsted Company's Goods. 41-3m

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fades."

LIKENESES, as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. At the old stand, over A. Taylor & Sons;
Sign of the Cannon!

Having purchased a new lot of superior cases, lockets, breast-pins, &c., at the now fashionable price of "cost and freight," I can now sell the various photographic pictures, such as ambrotypes, melainotypes, paper and leather types, at much lower prices than I have during the year past.—Call and examine specimens.

41-2t
M. CANNON.

Scaring a "Green Horn."

The Mobile Advertiser relates the adventures of a countryman who recently visited the city, and one of the incidents is as follows:

He was in the middle of Dauphin street, and near a large music store, in which there a bevy of ladies, one of whom was testing the merits of a new and beautiful piano, which the proprietor had that morning opened. Hoosier hastened to the sidewalk and planted himself in the middle of the door, where, with mouth wide open, he stood, enjoying music which he had never before heard, with the most intense satisfaction.

It was in coming out of the door that he was met by our old friend, Dick—"straight back Dick" of yellow fever memory—who had been watching him for some time, waiting for an opportunity to exercise his vocation.

Dick's intention was to see how far he might play upon the hoosier's fears through his apparent greenness—to put on a bullying, swagging front—and if he succeeded in frightening him sufficiently, to get up a mock court among his friends and put greeny through a trial for some imaginary offense, convict and punish him, and add another to the list of victims semi-occasionally immolated upon the shrine of his pet passion. Dick had it all arranged.

As Greeny stepped out of the store he received a tap on his shoulder which would not have allayed a pain had one existed there, and turning around quickly he discovered Dick standing in a commanding position, foot advanced, left hand upon the hip, and right hand extended—palm up—as though waiting for something to be deposited therein. Greeny looked into Dick's hand, and then interrogatively into Dick's eyes.

"Your license?" demanded Dick, sharply. "What license?" asked greeny, not a whit alarmed.

"Why, your license for walking on my pavement," returned Dick, waxing wrath. "Darn your pavement," replied greeny, warmly, and looking around as though searching for the pavement. "I haven't walked over it, I haven't seen it, and I haven't got no license."

"Then get out into the streets you scamp. I don't allow persons to stand on the sidewalk who have no license."

"Well, now, I look a here, stranger, I ain't aware of having done nothing wrong, as I knows on, an' I reckon as how if I do get off this side-walk somebody'll put me off as sure as I'm from Pike!"

"Yes, and I'm the somebody that will do it!" said Dick, who had worked himself up to a special rage. Smiting his movement to his words, Dick turned up his sleeves, and executed a series of manipulations that would have attracted the attention of Aaron Jones himself, all preparatory to a grand "pitching into" the unprotected front of the innocent greeny.

With the utmost unconcern he allowed Dick to circle around him once or twice, when he straightened out a brawny arm, to which was attached a sledge-hammer fist, and as quick as thought Dick occupied a horizontal position upon the mooted sidewalk. Hoosier calmly regarded the chop-fallen jork as he slowly regained his feet and a jerked off.

Sticking his fists deep into the capacious pockets of his pantaloons, he watched the retreating form of Dick, who did not get away without hearing the parting admonition of the green "fun":

"I say, yew—next time you fish for suckers try some other bait will ye?"

Por.—It seems that a young Missourian went to St. Louis and having fired up pretty hard, stopped in a street and by his noisy demeanor drew a crowd. At last, he proceeded to tell what the matter was with himself, his remarkable parent and others of his family. Before the police could surround and capture him, he had thus addressed his anxious hearers:

I do allow 'Pop' he's the greatest man ever yet seen; he's naturally a little backed; but you just take 'Pop' as kin talk more nor what 'Pop' kin talk. That is them as thinks that I ain't no fit in him; but I tell you he won't allow none of his children to take no advantage onto him, and if they any on 'em skites things at his head, that ain't no man as would skite 'em back at 'em quicker'n what 'Pop'll skite 'em back.

"Uncle Ben is some better nor what 'Pop' is, and he's a dreful ugly cuss—that's what's the matter with him. Once he got riled at 'Pop', and 'Pop' he'd lick him. Wal, he pitted round for the old man, and he see him nigh the woods, and he peered for him, he did. 'Pop' he kept kinder quiet like, till Ben got cles', and then he kitched the back hitch onto Ben, and he throw him bad; and arter that, he tied the critter to a tree, and kep him that till it got dusky like, a grinnin' at him; and when he was set loose, you never see no man look fousher nor what Ben looked. O, no! ef ever ye get in on 'Pop', and try for him to turn onto him, that ain't no man as will throw yer quicker nor 'Pop' will throw yer."

"Aunt Bets she tried to skeer the ol' man once. She made up a goss, she did, outen a piller—turnip hands and bread head, and she put it in 'Pop's' bed, and watched till she got most asleep fur to hear him holler; but he jist didn't holler, nary time, so she jist peeked in, fur she was afeared he was skeert so bad he couldn't. But the ole man was all right, he was; he had eat up the critter's head and hand, and thar he laid, fast asleep on the cuss's chest. 'Pop' allers allowed he got the best of Bets and the ole goss, but Bets she kep mum—that's what was the matter with her! You never heed nobody keep no mummer about gosses nor what Bets kep about gosses."

"Wal, thar ain't no use a sp'itten round here. My name's Berloo. I'm 'Pop's' son. I am. I know all 'Pop' knows, and I hev picked up a heap outside, I hev. Thar ain't no Pensylvania Dutch about me. I'm hard all the way down—jist feel of my back—Whoop-a-whoop! I want a fight! That's what's the matter with me!"

LORD PALMERSTON'S NEUTRALITY.—The following is a reply to a memorial from Llanelli:

"Sir—I am directed by Lord Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of the memorials from the annual assembly of the Independents of the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke and Carmarthen, urging the necessity of non-intervention on the part of the country in the war between France, Sardinia and Austria, and to inform you that her Majesty's Government have no intention of advising her Majesty to take part in the present war, and that they do not foresee the probability of any events that would lead them to depart from the policy of neutrality."

C. G. BARRINGTON.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.

GOODS AT COST!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they will in receipt of Fifty one-wagon loads of goods of about the 17th inst., comprising an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c.,

which, together with their well-selected stock now on hand, they will sell at their store in this city, by the piece or package, at COST and TWENTY CENTS profit.

The attention of Country Dealers and those desirous of purchasing their family supplies is called to the inducement thus held out, as we are determined to sell on the terms a forth above.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE!

HAVING removed our Store to Camp Floyd, we are desirous of settling up our outstanding accounts in this city. All persons indebted to the undersigned will please call on Mr. Thomas Adams, who is authorized to collect the bills now in his hands.

The undersigned can be found at the office of the "Valley Tan," during business hours. Prompt settlements are solicited.

(40-11) THOMAS ADAMS.

New Grocery Store Opened.

One Door North of Nixon's.

TO the citizens of Utah—Call and see at the new grocery store, one door above Nixon's Store, if HORD & DICKSON are not selling every thing in the grocery line cheaper than the cheapest.

We have now opened and ready for sale, wholesale or retail, one of the best selected stock of staple groceries ever brought to this market, consisting in part of the following articles: Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, dried apples, soap, candles, molasses, starch, pepper, spice, alum, copperas, saltpetre, madder, indigo, powder, lead, shot, caps, vinegar, vanilla, rye, ginger, mustard, oysters, sardines, of every kind, brandy, fruit, flavoring extracts, mixtures of every kind, nuts of all kinds, borax, resin, cotton and hemp twine, pipes, and stems, smoking and chewing tobacco, nutmegs and cloves, pickles, sugar of lemon, blacking and brushes, preserves of every kind, and many other things too tedious to mention.

We will sell all of the above articles at as low figures as any house in Salt Lake City, and every thing alike, not one high and another low.

We also have a lot of Ames' celebrated sugar cure Hams, put up expressly for this market.

Come with the cash and see our goods, and we know you will purchase.

We also wish to purchase a few hundred good eggs.

HORD & DICKSON.

STRAYED

FROM the herd at the Hot Spring Brewery, two BLACK MILKES, branded H S on near shoulder, and R H on near thigh. Supposed to have gone towards Salt Lake City. \$20 reward will be paid for their delivery to the subscriber at the Brewery.

(40-11) RCBT. HEREFORD.

NEW GOODS.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and Valley that we are now receiving and opening, next door north of Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, and at Camp Floyd, our large stock of Merchandise, which has been selected with great care, expressly for this market, and which we are determined to sell as low as any house in the city.

We would say to the Ladies that we have a large stock of Dress Goods, suitable to their wants and which we would be pleased to have them call and examine.

(40-11) DYER, BRO. & CO.

100 COOK STOVES for sale by

(40-11) DYER, BRO. & CO.

5000 LBS. SHEET IRON for sale

by (40-11) DYER, BRO. & CO.

WE have 150 yoke of CATTLE

to sell or exchange for Country Produce.

(40-11) DYER, BRO. & CO.

CHEAP GOODS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GEO. CRONYN & Co., two doors north of C. A. Perry & Co.'s store, have purchased the stock of Groceries of Shrader & Funk, and are offering them at wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. Call and examine before purchase elsewhere.

(40-11)

FOR SALE.

200 YOKE WORK CATTLE, 25 WAGONS, 15 MULES.

(40-11) SHRADER & FUNK, at the store of Geo. Cronyn.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at CAMP FLOYD, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

D. C. BROS. & Co., at Camp Floyd are authorized to settle their business.

(39-11) GILBERT & GERRISH.

NOTICE.

WE having taken the house formerly occupied by Gilbert, Gerrish & Dyer, at Camp Floyd, it will in future be well supplied with a good assortment of goods, and one of the Partners will be there all the time. Our friends will please call and see us.

(33-11) GILBERT & GERRISH.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & Liquors;

—ALSO—

OUTFITTING GOODS GENERALLY,

AT

G. S. L. City, Camp Floyd, Fort Bridger, Fairfield, and Millersville.

The attention of the public is invited to their stock on hand, and to arrive.

(37-11)

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Williams & Jackson, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by M. Jackson.

THOS. S. WILLIAMS, PARMENIO A. JACKMAN.

To the Traveling Public.

STAGE, LIVERY AND EXPRESS NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this City and Camp Floyd, that he has now in successful operation, a Daily line of stages running from Salt Lake City to Camp Floyd, and from Camp Floyd to Salt Lake City, leaving Salt Lake City punctually at 8 a. m., and arriving at 2 p. m.

He has now four changes of horses on the road, also good and commodious Coaches, and careful drivers; herefore he feels warranted in saying that he can carry passengers through in six hours.

LIVERY NOTICE.

He will be ready to receive horses on Livery May 10th, by the day, week, or month, at his new Stable, in Salt Lake City, on the most reasonable terms.

Horses and Carriages to let at all hours, night or day.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

He will run an Express, in connection with his stage line between Camp Floyd and Salt Lake City. No letters will be received or carried, by him, except the Postage is prepaid, on each letter 25 cents.

All passenger's baggage, weighing over 40 pounds will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

All pack goods weighing under 10 pounds will be taken for 50 cents each.

All over 10 pounds will be taken at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any Trunk, Package, Parcel, or any other species of property whatever, except receipted for by his agents at each end of the route.

A Liberal share of public patronage is earnestly solicited.

Office in Salt Lake City, next door to the Post Office. PARMENIO A. JACKMAN, Proprietor.

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned has opened, THREE

Doors North of the Salt Lake House, a

BAKERY,

where at all times may be found

Fresh Bread

rack ers.

Cakes.

Pastry, &c.

In connection may be found

ICE CREAMS.

CONFECTIONERY,

SODA WATER, &

SUMMER DRINKS.

Attached are

BATHS,

PRICE OF BATHS:

Single Bath 75 cents.

Five Baths \$3 00

Ten do \$5 00

37-3m E. REESE.

Ho! for America!!

WEEKLY PASSENGER LINE!

Fare Reduced!

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS!

COACHES, leave Salt Lake City for the States, every Friday morning—for St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas.

Passenger taken at the reduced price of \$175. Meals furnished at the different stations at REASONABLE RATES.

No responsibility assumed for baggage.

For passage, apply to Miller, Russell & Co., Salt Lake City.

CITY BREWERY.

MR. W. H. HOCKINGS respectfully calls the attention of the public to his eating room, recently fitted up in connection with his establishment, and having added to his premises a superior malt kiln, a malt mill, and several other improvements, he has greatly increased his facilities for accommodating his friends and customers.

He will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the best BEER and refreshments.

(34-11)

250 Tons Merchandise.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.,

Salt Lake City and Camp Floyd,

HAVE received, 9th of June, and to arrive per trains of 10th and 20th of July, and 15th of August, the largest Stock, and best selection of general assortment Merchandise, ever offered for sale in this market; and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and customers, and purchasers in general, flattering themselves upon the superior quality of their goods, and their ability to make large sales at uniform and low rates.

(33-3m) LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

FULTON IRON WORKS.

Second & Carr Sts., St. Louis.

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO.

MANUFACTURE High and Low

pressure Steam Engines, Boilers, sheet iron Work, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Tobacco and Lard Saws and Brass and Iron Castings of every description, Circular Saw Mills of the Page and Childs Patents.

(30-11)

100 WAGONS

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE STATES

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Liquors,

Hats & Caps,

Boots & Shoes,

Clothing

Hardware,

Outfitting Goods,

Harness,

Saddles,

& Bridles,

which we will exchange for FLOUR and GRAIN, in fact

All kinds of Country Produce.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and is well adapted to the wants of the people of this section. We would call the attention of Country Merchants and large dealers generally to the above, as we will offer them such inducements as will enable them to make satisfactory purchases.

ALSO,

75 light Chicago WAGONS; 250 large AMERICAN MULES; 250 the AMERICAN WORK CATTLE; one fine MALTSE JACK; one fine STALLION. For sale by

(35-11) C. A. PERRY & CO.

Hockaday & Burr,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MERCHANTS,

Have opened in their

NEW STORE ROOMS,

ON MAIN STREET,

A large Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Especially selected for this market.

Liberal discounts made to Country merchants.

(31-11)

SACRAMENTO DRUGGISTS,

CALIFORNIA.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Wholesale Importing Druggists,

DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Rats, Oils, Bubbles, Camphene, Lamps, Machine and pure Lard Oils, H. H. Brown's Materials, &c.

139 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

PATENT MEDICINES.

WE are Agents for California for the following valuable preparations:

Jaynes' Alternative, Exp. clement, Hair Tonic Vermifuge and Pills;

Santa's Sarsaparilla, Peruvian Febrifuge, Clove Anodyne, and Roman Eye Balsam;

Dr. Moffatt's Pills and Bitters;

Avers' Pectoral and Pills;

Wista's Balsam Wild Cherry;

Green's Oxygenated Bitters;

All of which we offer for sale at very near New York prices.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists, Sacramento.

PERFUMERY.

WE are agents for the celebrated Perfumery House of Jules Hanel & Co., Paris, and have a large stock of their excellent preparations on hand for sale at reasonable prices.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists, 139 J street, Sacramento.

HOPS! HOPS!

WE are now receiving a fine lot of 1855 hops, to which we invite the attention of Brewers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists, Sacramento.

Radical Cure Trusses.

THERE is no longer any doubt about the cure of Hernia, by the use of Dr. Marshall's Radical Cure Truss. We have just received a good supply, the first ever brought to this city, and invite all interested to call and examine this new and valuable improvement.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists, Sacramento.

PAINTS AND OILS.

WE have just received per clipper Intrepid, from New York, a large invoice of choice Paints and Oils, consisting in part of superior colored and Raw Linseed Oils, Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Vermilion, Red Lead, Prussian Blue, Putty, Venetian Red, Gold Leaf, Coach Varnish, Japan Furniture and Damar Varnish, Gum Shellac, Vandyk Brown, &c., &c., for sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists, 139 J street, Sacramento.

Crucibles and Retorts.

WE have on hand a large assortment of Black Lead and Hessian Crucibles, of all sizes; also superior Iron Retorts, which we offer at reasonable prices.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists, Sacramento.